

DIALEUCA (s.s.) SUBCONICA (C. B. Adams). Pl. 11, fig. 25.
 Man. Conch. 5: 40.

The figured animal was collected Aug. 29-31, in the John Crow Mts. (EEJ), Jamaica (A.N.S.P. 165750).

Like *D. nemoraloides* but: Foot darker. Lung lightly pigmented with row of black bars along suture; 1.4 length of kidney. Ootestis (omitted with most of spermoviduct from f. 25) with 4 lobes. Talon straight or recurved. Spermatheca (S) reaching almost halfway up uterus. Sheath-glands (WG) closer; sheath (WGS) and partitions thinner. Penis (P) with thinner vergic folds scarcely continued into principal pilasters. Jaw with 5 weak undulations. Radular formula $49 + R + 16 + 33 = 99$ in 156 rows.

A NEW SUBGENUS AND SPECIES OF COELOCENTRUM

By PAUL BARTSCH

PTYCHOCENTRUM, new subgenus.—In a sending of shells recently received from Miss Marie E. Bourgeois, is a specimen collected by Pablo Roveglia at Teepatan, Chiapas, Mexico, the columellar axis of which is decidedly different from that of any other shell known. I therefore consider it entitled to a distinct group designation, which is here bestowed. The axis of this shell is moderately broad and hollow, expanding about one-fourth of the distance posterior to the base into a broad basally curved lamella. The axis and the posterior portion of the lamella are crossed by strong, retractively curved axial ribs. The portion of the axis anterior to the hoodlike expansion of the lamella is smooth. In the last portion of the last whorl the axis consists of a mere spiral twist, of which the reduced lamella forms the outer edge. The axially ribbed hollow axis suggests *Coelocentrum*; the strong spiral lamella, *Eucalodium*. Type: *Coelocentrum* (*Ptychocentrum*) *bourgeoisae*, new species.

COELOCENTRUM (PTYCHOCENTRUM) BOURGEOISAE, new species.
 Pl. 7, figs. 8, 9.

Shell large, cylindro-conic, pale chestnut brown with white suture. The whorls remaining are very slightly rounded, nar-

rowly shouldered at the summit and crossed by irregular, re-tractively slanting, somewhat vermiculated, sub-obsolete axial riblets, which are best pronounced near the summit and the suture. Suture moderately constricted. Periphery of the last whorl slightly angulated. Base short, well rounded with an umbilical pit marked by the continuation of the feeble axial riblets. The last whorl is solute for about one-twentieth of a turn. Aperture irregularly oval; peristome thickened and reflected. The interior of the aperture shows the columellar fold on the inner lip which it renders sigmoid. The type, U.S.N.M. No. 536900, has 9.1 whorls remaining, which measure: Height, 54.6 mm.; greater diameter, 18.3 mm.; lesser diameter, 16.2 mm. Columella as defined in the subgeneric diagnosis.

SPOROCASTS OF *LEUCOCHLORIDIUM* IN SUCCINEA FROM NEW YORK STATE

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Two different sporocysts of *Leucochloridium* are reported for the first time from New York State. The previously reported North American records of sporocysts of *Leucochloridium* are Iowa (Magath 1920), Michigan (Ward 1918), Ohio (Woodhead 1935), Illinois (Miller 1936), Indiana (Call 1898), Louisiana (Gower 1936), and Tennessee (Byrd 1940). McIntosh (1932) has described several species of adult *Leucochloridium* from Michigan and Alaska.

Both of the sporocyst types discussed here were taken from *Succinea ovalis* Say. One, collected at Ithaca, New York on May 23, 1940 by W. E. Heming, was banded with green, white, and dark brown; another collected on the Edmund Niles Huyek Preserve, Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, on June 28, 1940 by the senior author, was banded with brown and white. These two collections of *Succinea* have been the only ones found in the two New York localities. At Rensselaerville, 300 speci-